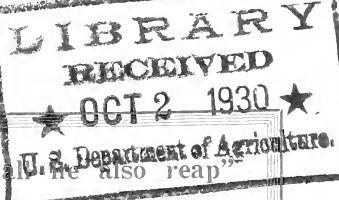


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"For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."



Seed Offerings — 1926

Nearly all farm production is based on crops. The returns from every penny and every minute expended on crops depend primarily on the inherited qualities of the seed and its freedom from diseases. Thus, profits in farming are dependent on genuinely good seed. To-day there are available certain farm seeds with public records of pedigree, performance, disease-freedom and condition — seeds that you may know are genuinely good.

At Quaker Hill Farm we specialize in this class of seeds. Offerings this season include:—

Cornelian Oats. Best out of more than 4,000 carefully tested selections. High yield, high feeding value and stiff straw. See page 2.

Alpha Barley. Two rowed hybrid. None better in state tests. See pg. 3.

Mixed Grains. Cornelian Oats and Alpha Barley, which ripen together, with or without Canada Field Peas, in recommended proportions for sowing. Wonderful yields reported. See page 5.

Irish Cobbler Potatoes. Most popular early variety. Certified and near-certified stock from two excellent strains. See pages 5 to 7.

Spaulding Rose Potatoes. High yielding, medium early variety of unsurpassed table quality. See pages 5 to 7.

Russet Rural Potatoes. Vigorous high yielding late variety of wide adaptability and increasing popularity. See pages 5 to 7.

Cornell No. 11 Corn. Bred for early maturity and high yield. One of the best in both silage and husking tests. A dual purpose corn. See page 9.

Robust Pea Beans. Highly resistant to diseases. Heavy yielder. The best pea bean available. Developed by Michigan plant breeders. See page 10.

Wells Red Kidney Beans. The best of this variety. Developed by Wayne County, N. Y. farmer. See page 10.

Perry Marrow Beans. A hybrid developed for disease resistance and high yield at Perry Bean Laboratory. No better marrow available. See page 10.

Quaker Hill Danish Cabbage. A cross followed by years of head selection has put this strain in the front rank for yield, for keeping, shipping and eating qualities and for uniformity. See page 11.

The following pages give details of the origin and performance records of these strains and the inspection reports on our seed crops. Read them and you will know why we grow these strains and why we recommend them to you with the assurance that they will pay you well.

K. C. Livermore



Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Cornellian Oats

More than 4,000 individually selected oat plants, hundreds of artificially produced oat hybrids and practically all commercial varieties offered by seedsmen, have been thoroly tested by the plant breeders at Cornell. Out of this great number seven strains of oats have been found that are much superior. They have been named Cornellian, Ithacan, Upright, Victory, Standwell, Empire, Comewell.

Highest Yield

Cornellian is considered the best of these. It has outyielded the others in the test plats at Ithaca and its high yielding ability has been thoroly demonstrated during the last five years in tests in many different locations. Cornell Bulletin 436 reports yields of 143 varieties and strains tested between 1924 and 1922. These published figures show that,

Cornellian Outyielded

American Banner by	11%	Lincoln by	20%
Twentieth Century by	16%	Big Four by	25%
Sweedish Victory by	16%	Shadeland Climax by	31%
Silvermine by	17%	Sweedish Select by	34%
Victory by	20%	Mammoth Cluster by	52%
Heavyweight by	20%		

Highest Feeding Value

Cornellian tested 75% clean meats. The next highest was 72.5% while most oats test only 60% to 70%. Considering yield in connection with this, it is safe to say that Cornellian produces 50% more weight of oat meats than most of the oats now grown on New York farms.



Cornellian Oats

Strength of Straw
Only one other oat is considered to have a stronger straw than Cornellian, that one being Upright. Except on very rich land, however, Cornellian usually stands as well as Upright and better than most oats.

Origin and Description

The original selection of Cornellian came out of a field of Canada Cluster, but it must have been a mixture or a sport for it does not resemble that variety. It is tree type with stiff wiry stem and rather narrow leaves. The grain is grayish to black, very thin hulled and noticeably slim. The meat is large in proportion. The grain usually weighs 35 to 40 lbs. per struck bushel. It matures a little earlier than mid season varieties but is classed with them.

Inspection Reports

Two lots of our Cornellian Oats met all requirements of the N. Y. Seed Improvement Cooperative Association for certification. One of these met the requirements for registered certification. Reports on our seed showed:—

	Reg.	Certified	Certified
Purity by weight	99.86	99.96	
Inert matter06	.04	
Seeds of other cultivated plants.....	.05	trace	
Varietal Mixture40	2.40	
Weed Seeds03	trace	
Noxious Weeds	None	None	
Germination Jan. '26.....	90.00	97.00	

In the field inspections no mustard and no smut were found.

Another lot of seed was not certified. It has about 4% mixture of other oats while only 3% is allowed. Otherwise this seed is equal to the certified and it is offered for sale as "near-certified". My own tests of this seed show—purity by weight 99.84%, weed seeds .07%, noxious weeds none, germination January 1926, 98%.

All of our oats are thoroly recleaned and put up in new bags, ready to sew. On our soil a bag to the acre is about right. This is 3 bushels by weight but only 2½ bushels by measure, because the oats weigh about 40 lbs. per struck bushel. Under favorable conditions, 2½ bushels by weight are sufficient.



Better Seed With Less Labor
Threshing Our Own with a Case 22x36

The Facts Are Before You

You may have bought seed oats with big promises behind them but never, I am sure with a better, more reliable record of actual yielding ability and feeding quality. Such oats as these not only make it possible to show a profit in growing the crop but will also save dollars on the feed bill. And there is a pile of satisfaction in growing good crops. So, of course, you will want some seed. Get your pencil and write me now.

Alpha Barley

Breeding work with barleys similar to that with oats described before, is being carried on at Cornell. It has not been under way so long and results are not so complete. So far Alpha, Wisconsin Pedigree No. 5 and Featherstone No. 7 (from Minnesota) stand highest in the tests. They have averaged two to ten bushels per acre better yield than the better commercial varieties on the seed market.

Description

Alpha Barley, recently developed at Cornell, is a cross between Manchuria, a six-rowed barley, and Champion of Vermont, a two-rowed barley. This hybrid is two-rowed. Compared with other barleys, it has a taller straw. the heads do not crinkle down so much and it matures later. The kernel is very large and plump. The plant stools very freely. It has outyielded the Wisconsin and Minnesota selections in nearly all tests conducted here. Sixty bushels per acre and even better yields frequently are secured.

Alpha Barley has one weakness. In some seasons it shows considerable smut. This particular smut is carried inside the seed rather than outside as with oats and certain six-row barleys, and can be controlled only by hot water treatment of the seed. This treatment is hardly practicable for ordinary use. In most seasons this smut does not appear at all or may affect less than 1% of heads, and be of no consequence. Cold wet conditions following planting, which delay the young barley plants seem to favor the development of the smut and 5 to 10% may appear. In spite of these occasional outbreaks of smut, Alpha Barley has ranked first in yield.

Ripens with Cornellian Oats

The later maturing of Alpha Barley as compared with other varieties is almost as important as its yielding ability. It ripens almost exactly with Cornellian oats. This makes possible the use of these two wonderful yielding grains in mixed sowings. See page 5.

Inspection Reports

At Quaker Hill Farm we used only hot water treated seed last season and harvested a smut free crop. This is being retained for increased plantings this year. By using our own threshing rig and other precautions to prevent reinfection, we hope to keep this stock free from smut.

The Alpha seed offered for sale this season is therefore from other farms. Our certified seed comes from a careful grower whose stock can be relied upon. And the several lots of "near-certified" barley offered, come from nearby farms on which our seed has been used.

Inspection reports on the certified barley show,—purity by weight, 99%; weeds, none; broken kernels, 1%; wheat, trace; germination 98% (tested Jan. '26); varietal mixture, trace; loose smut, 0.5%.

Our own inspections of the near-certified lots show them to have:—purity by weight 98.5% or better; weeds, trace to none; noxious weeds, none; germination 95% or better. They are free from mustard and showed very little smut in the field.

Share In The Benefits

Great credit is due the workers at the State College of Agriculture for the development of Alpha Barley. With its heritage of high yielding ability it is destined to contribute greatly to the reviving prosperity of New York's agriculture. You can get your share of that contribution if you wish.

Field Peas

Probably there are as many varieties and strains of field peas as of oats and they differ as much in adaptability and yield. Some are good and some worthless, yet in most seed catalogs we find just "Canada Field Peas".

In this corner of the country peas are used mostly in mixtures with oats or barley or both, for grain to feed on the farm. We need a strain bred for high yield that will ripen with or near our best oat and our best barley, those being Cornellian and Alpha. But nobody seems to know just which strain will fill the bill. So we plan to test out some pedigreed strains this season, and be prepared next year to offer something we know is the best.

For this year we have to offer just "Canada field peas". Germination and purity of our stock are high and they are said to be from a strain that has given good satisfaction in grain mixtures. We recommend the mixture for either grain or green feed. One bushel of Cornellian Oats, one of Alpha Barley and one-half of peas by weight per acre is a good mixture and rate.

Mixtures

It is a proven fact that oats and barley mixed will yield more than either alone, provided they ripen about the same time. Most oats are too late and most barleys too early for satisfactory results when mixed. Fortunately Cornellian Oats and Alpha Barley ripen together. The addition of field peas increases the feeding value and usually the yield too. Some of our customers have reported yields of from 70 to 100 bushels per acre. There is no better way to reduce the feed bill.

For your convenience we offer these grains ready mixed in the recommended proportions, each bag containing the usual amount sown per acre. Near-certified oats and barley and the peas described herein are used. They are thoroly cleaned separately and then mixed. The amounts used are:—

40 lbs. Cornellian Oats and 60 lbs. Alpha Barley—100 lbs. per sack.
30 lbs. Canada peas, 32 lbs. Cornellian Oats, and 48 lbs. Alpha Barley—
110 lbs. per sack.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of the Cornellian oats and Alpha barley seed you furnished me last spring. The result is by far the best I have known to be grown in my neighborhood. The yield on one 8 acre piece of oats and barley mixed, about two-thirds and one-third each with a small quantity of peas and buckwheat added, figured by weight of 32 lbs. to the bu., was well over a 100 bus. to the acre. I know you will be pleased to get this advice by the same token as I am pleased to be able to give it. Thanks again.

Very truly yours, Frank N. Decker, Clay, N. Y.

Seed Potatoes

The potato outlook for 1926 is uncertain. Growers are undecided about planting and opinions differ widely as to what course should be followed. I am not a prophet but comparing opinions is helpful, and at the risk of later being proved a poor guesser, I will give my views for you to match with yours.

Will There Be Over Planting?

In the past, high potato prices frequently have been followed by increased acreages and over production. This happened in 1912, 1917 and 1920. Vivid memories of the losses on the 1920 crop, present high prices of seed, and, in much of Ohio, New York and southern New England, the unprecedented shortage of seed fit to plant, are causing many growers to plan much smaller potato acreages this year. Some plan to grow none at all. At the same time many agencies are urging farmers not to increase the acreage. This is having its effect. In addition to these influences, there is the important fact that much less labor and land will be used for crop production in 1926 than was used in 1920. Since then thousands of farm workers have gone into other work, and hundreds of thousands of acres are unworked or much less intensively farmed. And farmers lack the cash they had in '20 with which to increase production.

Estimates of plantings in the 10 southern early potato states indicate a considerably smaller acreage than in recent years. Seed sales in Jersey and Long Island do not indicate an increased acreage. Aroostook growers are too wise to increase acreage. And in the North Central states where acreage might be increased very much, prospects for high priced spring wheat will probably look more attractive.

Everything considered, it seems to me that there is no great danger of over planting.

Weather and Prices

The weather finally will determine the size of the crop and potato prices. But if the acreage should be reduced all along the line, as it may be, then—

1. A favorable season would not be so serious in its effect on potato prices.
2. A normal season would mean good prices.
3. An unfavorable season would mean—what?

My Plan

With these thoughts in mind and considering also the cost to put in an acre of potatoes this year, it seems like an unreasonable gamble for anyone to plant more than his normal acreage. But for those who can pay the costs it looks like a reasonable speculation to plant as much as usual.

I plan to put in my usual acreage and be prepared to take care of it even if the season should be a bad one. But I am going to watch closely the government reports on proposed potato plantings and on progress of the early crops. These reports may alter my plans.

Play Safe on Seed

It is always desirable to use good seed potatoes, but this year there are two serious conditions which make it more important than ever to be certain of the quality of the seed.

Beware of Dry Rot

First, where blight swept the fields last fall, there are thousands of bushels of potatoes saved for seed that will be unfit to plant in the spring, because of dry rot. Dry rot is one cause of poor stands. It is from dry rotted seed also that blight infection will start again this year. Treating seed will not prevent it. After it starts, blight can spread thru the air from plant to plant and from field to field. There is great danger of another serious outbreak of late blight this season. Clean seed will prevent primary infection of one's crop and thoro bordeaux spraying or dusting will prevent infection from other fields.



Potato Planting—One man an Acre an Hour
Clean seed will prevent primary infection of one's crop and thoro bordeaux spraying or dusting will prevent infection from other fields.

And Virus Diseases

Second, much of the seed saved carries leaf roll, mosaic and other virus diseases of the potato. These diseases have been widely spread during the last two seasons by flea beetles, leaf hoppers and aphids, all of which have been unusually numerous. They transmit these virus diseases just as mosquitoes transmit malaria or yellow fever from one person to another. These potato diseases reduce yields seriously altho they do not usually kill the plants. They are carried over from one crop to the next in the seed potato, but cannot be detected there, and no treatment of the seed will check them. Many fields last season showed 50% or more plants affected. Many more fields will show as high or higher counts in 1926 unless planted with certified or near-certified seed. Only such seed, coming as it does from fields that are practically free from diseased plants, can produce a profitable crop.

It Will Pay to Buy Good Seed

Hundreds of tests have shown that certified seed yields usually about fifty bushels more per acre than common seed, sometimes twice that. This difference is enough at probable prices for the 1926 crop to pay 100% to 300% profit on the extra cost of certified seed over table stock. High prices are not a sound argument against using good seed. Poor seed will prove several times as expensive in the end. Six acres planted with good seed will pay much better than ten acres with poor seed.

Our Good Seed

The certified seed potato crop of the country was much smaller than a year ago and will not meet the needs. For this reason I am offering both certified seed and "near-certified". The certified seed had the usual field and bin inspections by the College inspectors and met the requirements for certification. The near-certified crops were grown from certified seed but were not certified. This stock is, of course, the next best to certified.

Our storage conditions are such as to keep seed potatoes without loss of vigor. Ventilation is controlled and temperatures held at 34° to 40° from harvest to shipping time in April. Potatoes come out plump and firm.

Modern electric grading machines are used. No. 1 size goes over 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ " screen but is limited to 12 ounces as a maximum. No. 2 size goes thru 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ " screen and over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " screen. All injured and misshapen tubers are culled by hand.

EARLY IRISH COBLERS

Better market qualities and general vigor make Cobbler the most popular early variety. Tubers are roundish, with blunt ends, stem end sometimes notched, eyes rather deep, skin smooth, light creamy white, blossom light purple, root and top growth are medium in amount but rapid in developing. The crop is made quickly and ripened quickly. Ready to dig in 90 days or less. A bushel or two planted early will supply the table from the end of old potatoes till fall; and an acre or two for local sale will pay the summer help.



Near-Certified Cobblers
Six Weeks from Planting

The certified Cobblers offered were grown on muck. Inspection reports showed:—Lot 1, leaf roll 0.8%, spindle tuber trace; Lot 2, mosaic 0.8%, leaf roll 1.0%, spindle tuber 0.2%. The near-certified Cobblers were grown on upland.

SPAULDING ROSE

This variety can be recommended for home use, private trade and local sale wherever eating quality is appreciated. It is grown extensively only in Florida for early markets, and in Maine for Florida seed. It is medium early. Vines large and luxuriant. Blossoms white. Tubers roundish to short oblong, nice size. Eyes rather shallow. Skin smooth pink; flesh clear white. Table quality excellent. Very heavy yielder.

The Spaulding Rose seed was grown on upland. Inspection reports showed:—leaf roll trace, spindle tuber 3.0% (5% spindle tuber allowed in this variety). It is certified.

RUSSET RURAL

The Russet is my favorite, it has so many outstanding good qualities and no really objectionable ones. It will do well under a great range of soil and climatic conditions. It will usually outyield other varieties under either favorable or unfavorable conditions. It seems to be freer from all the virus diseases, except leaf roll, than other varieties. In New Jersey tests it was found very resistant to seab. Planted side by side with Cobblers, and other varieties, it will not suffer as much from insects. While it is not blight proof, it seldom is attacked so soon or so severely by blight as are other varieties. And when attacked by blight it shows less rot. This is an important point for those who do not spray or dust for blight.

The Crop Can Be No Better Than The Seed

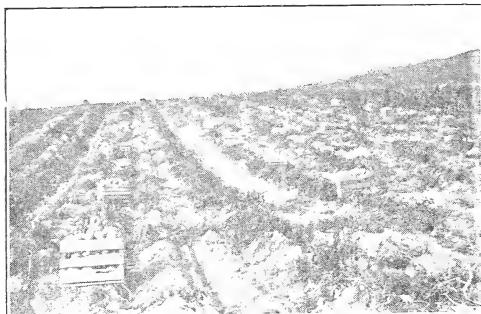
The plants are slow growing, deep rooted, strong vined. Tubers round to oblong with very shallow eyes. Skin russet color and netted. This potato is a long keeper and a good shipper due to the russet skin which seems to retard evaporation and withstand rough handling. It yields very well as a mid-season crop but best yields are secured when it is planted for late harvest.

I bank on Russets for my main crop and recommend them to you. They wont fail you.

The Russets were upland grown. Inspection reports on the certified Russets showed:—leaf roll 1.5%, wilt trace.

It is Up to You

What I have said about planting plans and 1926 prices is only my guess. Please use your own judgment as to your acreage. But my remarks on seed quality are intended as advice, based on experience. I hope, for your own profits, that you will act on it.



318 Bus. Russets Per Acre
Vines green till frost killed

The Spaulding Rose seed I bought of you last year to try out yielded at the rate of almost 350 bushels per acre. I am going to grow them again this year.

L. R. Dunn
West Henrietta, N. Y.

Will you please send me prices on your Certified Seed Potatoes. I bought second size Russets of you last year and they did well. Please give prices on the same if you have them.

S. M. Crooks, Apollo, Pa.

Find enclosed my check of sixty-five dollars to pay for 50 bu. of Russet potatoes, certified seed. I could have bought this seed from _____ for 11c less a bushel but as our deal was so satisfactory last year, thought I would continue purchasing where I was sure of satisfaction. Use your judgment and send these as soon as the weather permits as I wish them as soon as possible.

Arthur Merrill, Oxford, N. J.

Please hold 100 bu. certified Russet potatoes for me till May 1st. I am enclosing my check for deposit on same and I think I can send you an order for 100 bu. more later on. Some of my neighbors who got your seed thru me last year were well pleased and have been enquiring about your potatoes this year. Please keep me posted on your prices.

C. E. Minesinger, New Cumberland, W. Va.

Well I received the 35 sacks of your good certified Russet seed potatoes Saturday morning and am well pleased with them. I really believe that all through they are the finest lot of seed I ever saw.

R. J. Hoover, Ebensburg, Pa.

You may be interested to know that we got 300 bus. of Russet Rurals to the acre from your seed.

C. E. Smith, Cassadaga, N. Y.

The potatoes arrived in good condition..... The boys and girls were pleased with the stock.

R. S. McDonald, Peterstown, W. Va.

The potatoes are fine.

Edmund Chadwick, Reading Center, N. Y.

Cornell No. 11

The Dual Purpose Corn

By years of systematic selecting and testing, the Cornell plant breeders produced an early maturing, high yielding dent corn. Cornell No. 11, as it is called, has ranked high in both grain and silage tests.

Description

It was produced from Pride of the North. The ears are medium length, 14 to 22 rowed, and average 84% shelled corn. The grain is yellow, dented, and compact on the ear. Cobs are red. Matures in 120 days or less. Stalks are well leaved, not woody, medium length and handle well for husking or silo filling.

Performance Record

As a Grain Producer. In four years of husking tests, 1919-22, about the State, Cornell No. 11 outyielded all other varieties. Its average yield was 65.7 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

There are several dent corns that mature earlier than Cornell No. 11. In unusually short seasons they may yield as well or better, but results to date indicate that in sections where it is practicable to grow corn for grain, Cornell No. 11, over a period of years, will prove the most profitable variety to grow. None of the flint corns can compete with it in these sections.

As a Silage Producer. Cornell Bulletin 408 reports results of testing more than 40 varieties of silage corn. Some of the old standard varieties yielded 30% to 40% more total green weight than did Cornell No. 11, but most of that difference was water. A few of them produced a little more dry weight per acre, but not much; others produced less. The significant thing is that Cornell No. 11 has consistently produced a much larger proportion of grain in the silage. Averaging all the tests from 1921 to 1924 inclusive, shows that Cornell No. 11 produced, more than a ton of shelled corn, dry weight, per acre 2270 lbs. to be exact. This was 472 lbs. more than West Branch Sweepstakes, 774 lbs. more than Leaming, 831 lbs. more than Luce's Favorite, 910 lbs. more than Jones Burr Leaming, 1071 lbs. more than Pride of the North and 1696 lbs. more than Eureka. Hall's Gold Nugget and King Phillip representing the flints, were also outranked.

A quarter to a half ton more of real corn in each acre of Cornell No. 11 is something to figure over. Besides that, experimental work shows that silage from the more mature corns has better digestibility than that from corn not yet in the hard dough or glazed stage.

The evidence is clear that Cornell No. 11 produces more milk-making feed in an acre of silage than the later maturing corns used so generally in the North Eastern States. Then, in using Cornell No. 11 we save the handling of 2 to 6 tons of plain water not needed in the silage. Further, Cornell No. 11 is usually ready to cut before frost comes. This means better quality of silage. And lastly, early silo filling gives more time for other harvest work.

Put a value on each of these items; add them; multiply by the acres you grow; and then decide if you can afford not to use Cornell No. 11 for your silage.

Our Seed

Our fields of Cornell No. 11 passed inspection and matured fine crops. On account of incessant storms the corn had to be left untouched until after potato harvest. The ears in the husk did not dry out sufficiently to stand the freezes and germination was cut below the 90% limit for certification. We are not offering this for sale.

Instead we offer several lots of near-certified Cornell No. 11 Corn, the purity of which we can guarantee and that test 90% or better germination.

The supply of real Cornell No. 11 seed is limited.

Better Beans

Mosaic, anthracnose, bacterial blight and root rot diseases wrought havoc with New York's bean industry during the World War period. As a result, efforts were made to locate disease resistant strains and develop new ones. To-day there are four strains of beans that have proven much better than any others in the State. They are Michigan Robust Pea, Wells Red Kidney, Perry Marrow and Nova Scotia Marrow. We offer seed this year of the three described below.

ROBUST PEA BEANS

In 1908 at the Michigan Agricultural College one healthy bean plant was found in a plot infested with mosaic disease. Its progeny proved practically immune to mosaic, very resistant to anthracnose and somewhat resistant to bacterial blight. Different strains were developed and in 1915 the highest yielding one was distributed to growers. There is no other pea bean available, as disease free and as high yielding as this. Yields of 40 bushels per acre have been harvested.

Robust is a small white pea bean. It has a larger root system, withstands hot weather better, blossoms later and ripens 10 days later than common pea beans. The leaves hang late, drop all together and the crop ripens evenly. In this locality it should be planted June 1 if to be followed by wheat; otherwise a little later is better. Three pecks per acre is the rate to sow.

Near-certified seed is offered. The crop showed practically no disease and was harvested before the rains. Germination is 98%. About 8% of the beans show "dimples" or tiny rough edged holes caused by the feeding of hemipterous insects thru the pods when green. They are not caused by weevils, do not contain eggs or larvae and in no way injure the seed quality of the bean. In a separate test the dimpled beans germinated the same as the others, 98%. The seed is cleaned, graded, hand picked and in new bags.

WELLS RED KIDNEY BEANS

About 25 years ago, Mr. Byron Luce, a farmer living near Marion, N. Y., had a piece of beans badly affected with anthracnose. He noticed a few apparently disease free pods and gathered a few pounds of them. These were increased in separate plots until there were enough to plant his field. The resulting crop was conspicuously fine and attracted the attention of Mr. John Q. Wells of Shortsville. He bought the crop and gave the seed his name. Since then he has further improved it by selection. To-day it is by all odds the best red kidney bean available in the State. Yields of 30 to 40 bushels are not uncommon.

This bean is very resistant to anthracnose, not much affected by mosaic but susceptible to blight. At Geneva Experiment Station Dr. Gloyer has found that planting not earlier than June 15 to 20 enables it usually to escape most of the blight. Five to six pecks per acre is the recommended seeding.

Certified seed is offered. Inspection reports by college bean specialists showed in the field,—anthracnose 0.7%, blight 7.5%; in the sample, blight 0.7%, small discolored and deformed seed 1.9%, germination 92%. It was free from mosaic and mixture and practically free from anthracnose. It is cleaned, graded, hand picked, and in new bags.

PERRY MARROW BEANS

Dr. W. H. Burkholder developed the Perry Marrow bean at the Perry Bean Laboratory about 1920. It is from a cross between a high yielding common white marrow and the anthracnose resistant Wells Red Kidney. It combines the good qualities of both as was proven before the seed was distributed. There has not been time for it to become widely distributed, but the satisfaction of those who have used it indicate that it will soon replace all other marrows. The seeding rate is 4½ to 5 pecks per acre.

Perry Marrow is very resistant to anthracnose, more or less resistant to mosaic but susceptible to blight.

We offer certified-seed. Inspection reports showed, in the field, 5% blight; in the sample, 0.5% blight and 3.4% small, discolored or deformed seed, germination 100%. There was no mosaic, no anthracnose and no mixture. Seed is cleaned, graded, hand picked and in new bags.

Quaker Hill Danish Cabbage

As we offer our second crop of cabbage seed, it is a pleasure to report numerous favorable comments from those who used our seed last year. One reports a fine crop as he orders again. Another was pleased with the fine stand of vigorous plants as well as his yield. Still another who tried one pound, sends an early order for three pounds. And so the orders come in.

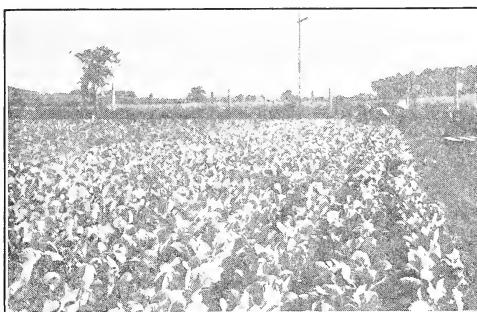
History of This Strain

We started with Reed Bros. stock, believing it to be the best available when type, quality and yield are considered. Every means to maintain the excellence of this cabbage is being used and of course we seek to improve it if that is possible. Only the finest of the heads are saved for raising the seed. Each one is scrutinized closely when saved and again when set out. Our seed plot is located miles from any other so that cross pollinating is not to be feared. All this results in uniformity as well as yielding ability and quality.

Description

Stem. Short, substantial, carries the head well.

Shape. Head deep, rounding top and sides, slightly tapering base. Compactness permits close setting which is necessary for large yields of best market size heads, 4 to 6 lbs. Tapering base makes cutting easy and trimming unnecessary. Leaves cling better.



Perfect Plants from Quaker Hill Danish Seed typical of true Danish, and pink blush on cheek. A well faced car is a beautiful sight. The buyer always wants another.

Texture and flavor. Leaves thin, tender, comparatively smooth. Ribs and veins not coarse or stringy. Flavor delicate, a little sweet yet spicy but without bitterness. Fit for an Epicure.

Yield. Fifteen to twenty tons under ordinary good treatment, and twenty to thirty under favorable conditions with ample fertilizer. In nearly all tests it has out-yielded other strains, often by four to eight tons margin.

Uniformity. Very good. Noticeably better than most imported stocks.

Our Seed

The seed offered is thoroughly re-cleaned and is treated by the latest hot water method which prevents any disease being carried on or inside the seed. Our tests show purity by weight 99.9%, weed seeds none, germination 92%.

This is fresh, vigorous and safe seed. It is from a strain that has demonstrated beyond a doubt its high yielding ability and unexcelled qualities.

Forward Wheat

This strain, originated by the plant breeders at the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, was developed from a beardless head of Fulcaster wheat. It is like this variety except that the beardless character is retained and it out-yields the parent stock. The large heads have white chaff and are carried on good stout straw. The grain is large, red and somewhat hard. It has a high protein content, testing as high as 13%. Milling and baking qualities are the best. This strain has proven winter hardy and immune to loose smut.

In the College tests at Ithaca, Forward has out-yielded the other recommended wheats, Honor and Junior, No. 6 and all common varieties. It seems to be the best wheat yet introduced for eastern conditions.

Barring crop failure, we shall have Forward seed to sell next August. If interested please send your name to receive later announcement.

For a starter I planted nine acres of this new variety (Cornellian Oats) and nine acres of my old sixty day variety. Results far exceeded my expectations for the Cornellian produced at the rate of sixty nine bushels per acre while the sixty day produced fifty nine bushels.

Hugh Fergus, Slippery Rock, Pa.

Kindly send me your seed catalog as I will need some cabbage seeds and a few potatoes. We had a fine crop of cabbage from seed bot of you last Spring.

Maynard L. Smith, Elmira, N. Y.

The Alpha Barley seed that you sent us last spring turned out extremely satisfactory..... The yield was excellent and the grain stood the weather well. We will be in the market again. What price would you give us.

William I. Roe, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

The corn and beans have arrived safely and I want to thank you for your promptness in sending them..... The appearance of the seed is excellent.

S. C. Painter, North Hero, Vt.

I bought 2 bu. Cornellian Oats from you in 1924 which we planted on almost exactly 1 acre by measure. Harvested 83 bus. by measure from this one acre. Oats weighed 38 lbs. to bushel which brings up yield to 98½ bu. per acre by weight.

Julius E. Parsons, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

Kindly send your catalog. I am particularly interested in Cornell No. 11 seed corn. I have tried several different varieties but this seems to be the best for this locality.

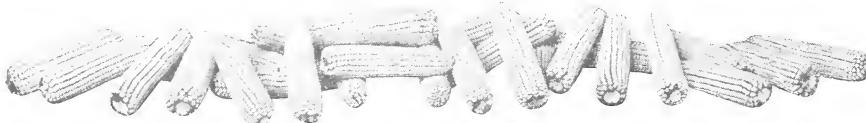
H. C. Grinnell, Broadalbin, N. Y.

The oats yielded good and weighed 40 lbs. to the bu., the beans yielded 32 bu. per acre the best we ever had, 1 lb. pick. Have you any red kidney beans for seed?

Edward E. Wood, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Please send me prices on seed potatoes delivered Carbon Center, P., I was well pleased with the seed I got last year from you.

M. P. Lehnerd, Butler, Pa.



Cornell No. 11